CHIEF OF DETECTIVES

NOTICE
8.4

February 19, 2010

TO: All Commanding Officers

FROM: Chief of Detectives

SUBJECT: DEPARTMENT STRATEGIES IN RESPONSE TO CALIFORNIA PRISON REFORM

PURPOSE

On January 25, 2010, the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) instituted measures to reduce the State's prison population. Specifically, Non-Revocable Parole (NRP) was instituted under authority of Penal Code Section 3000.03. By the end of 2010, CDCR estimates the prison population will be reduced by approximately 6500 offenders through the implementation of NRP and enhanced early release credits. Los Angeles County (LACO) is anticipated to have 6000 NRPs by the end of the year, some who will represent a proportion of the 21,000 supervised parolees expected to return to LACO who will be reclassified to NRP. This Notice will address the Department's plan to deal with the expected increase in the parolee population to the City of Los Angeles and explain NRP in more detail.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

What is the difference between early release and Non-Revocable Parole?

Early release through the "Credit Earning Program" authorizes the CDCR to grant qualified inmates a reduction of their time by actively participating in and completing in-prison rehabilitative programs. Non-Revocable Parole and Monitored NRP (MNRP) are non-supervised versions of parole where a released person does not report to a Parole Agent, cannot have a parole hold placed pursuant to Penal Code Section 3056, and cannot be returned to custody for a parole violation for any reason. Early released inmates may or may not be eligible for NRP. The MNRPs differ from NRPs only in that they are subject to annual case reviews by the Regional MNRP Unit and have a requirement that their case be sent to the Board of Parole Hearings prior to being allowed to discharge.

Is everyone eligible to be on Non-Revocable Parole?

No. The program is limited to persons meeting criteria specified in Penal Code Section 3000.03. Eligibility is based on the following criteria:

- Non-serious or non-violent offender
- Non-sex offender
- Non-validated prison gang member
- Low or moderate risk offender; and,
- Individuals who have not committed a serious in-custody offense.

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The CDCR is currently screening inmates paroling between April 1, 2010, and July 31, 2010, for placement on NRP.

Are there any requirements while on Non-Revocable Parole?

Yes. Persons on NRP are subject to being searched by any law enforcement officer at anytime, must comply with any registration requirements, must make any ordered restitutions and must comply with all laws. They are subject to arrest for crimes committed, **but cannot have a parole hold placed on them or their parole revoked.** Persons on NRP must inform law enforcement officers that they are on NRP.

How long does Non-Revocable Parole last?

Unless the Board of Parole Hearings has included a requirement to complete a Batterer's Program, a person on NRP will be discharged within 30 days of having been on NRP for one year.

How will law enforcement be able to identify if a parolee is on NRP?

When the offender is queried in the Parole Law Enforcement Automated Data System (LEADS), a pop-up notification will indicate the parolee is on NRP. Offenders may also be identified by their "Parole Unit" which will begin with either "MNRP" or "NRP." Please see attachment.

POTENTIAL CITY IMPACT

Central City East (Skid Row) in downtown Los Angeles has a number of government and privately funded social service centers with assisted living programs, and a large population of parolees currently resides there. Single room occupancy hotels and other government funded housing are also available to low income community members. It is anticipated that with an increase in inmate releases, more parolees will be added to the current population and may increase the homeless population there. This scenario raises the potential for an increase in Part I property and violent crimes.

DEPARTMENT STRATEGIES

Safer Cities Initiative Task Force (SCITF)

The LAPD has established the Safer Cities Initiative Task Force (SCITF), which focus their efforts in the Skid Row area. Within the SCITF there are four police officers who specifically deal with the issues related to parolees. These officers track parolees who have the propensity to engage in criminal behavior or victimize other Central City East residents. Additionally, the officers provide parolees with information and access to the services that can assist them with their re-entry transition back into society. Consideration will be given to expanding this strategy with replication to other parts of the City depending on the actual impact of prison reform on Part I crime.

Parole Law Enforcement Automated Data System (LEADS)

The CDCR will implement an upgrade to the LEADS system for law enforcement to assist with the tracking of all parolees. This database contains parolee information including photographs taken of inmates upon their release. Both NRP and MNRP parolees will be added to LEADS with their photographs and **unverified address**. Use of the LEADS system will continue to allow our Department to incorporate parolee information into our crime reduction efforts.

Mental Health Issues

The Department's Mental Evaluation Unit (MEU) is planning to enter NRP parolees with mental health histories into their database, with a special code for tracking purposes. This information would be available to patrol officers who contact MEU about mentally ill parolees. Also, within MEU is the Case Assessment Management Program (CAMP). The CAMP is for high users of mental health services who have been identified as a serious risk to self or to others. The CAMP provides close monitoring for these individuals and links them to available services. Currently, LACO Mental Health Department is considering linking NRP parolees with mental illness to outpatient services upon their release.

Parole Orientation Meetings and CDCR Liaisons

The CDCR established the Police and Corrections Teams (PACT) program to partner with local law enforcement agencies and contract with community resource coordinators to ensure that parolees can apply for jobs, obtain driver's licenses and other necessary services upon release from prison. The CDCR schedules, coordinates and chairs PACT parolee orientation meetings which are mandatory for newly-released parolees **except NRPs**. Area personnel will continue to attend parolee orientation meetings regularly.

COLLABORATIVE STRATEGIES

Gang Reduction and Youth Development (GRYD)

The Mayor's GRYD program is tasked with overseeing the City's gang prevention, intervention and re-entry programs. The GRYD, using current intervention services, will partner with the Community Development Department to provide re-entry services to parolees and probationers in the GRYD areas. These services include skill attainment, job training and job development, counseling, anger management, parenting, food distribution and other supportive services. The Department will continue collaboration with the Mayor's GRYD program and seek expansion of other re-entry initiatives including the "Honor and Strength" program in Operations-South Bureau.

Offender Notification Forums

"Offender Notification Forums" for violent gun/gang member offenders are being used effectively in other cities including Chicago. The basic format is to hold regular multi-agency meetings with re-entering violent offenders on parole or probation returning to high gun crime/gang impacted communities. Discussions are held regarding the severe consequences the parolees face if they continue to offend and available positive options if they choose to change their behaviors. A pilot will be initiated on this re-entry strategy in Mission Area.

Global Positioning Systems (GPS)

The CDCR will add approximately 3,000 Global Positioning System (GPS) units for statewide usage to track parolees. It is anticipated that LACO will receive approximately one third of the increase of GPS monitored parolees including gang members and high risk sex offenders. Real Time Analysis and Critical Response Division personnel routinely utilize the Veritracks Internet Based Tracking Computer Application to monitor the 500 GPS parolees in LACO for their proximity to significant radio calls. They also can run tracks of GPS parolees for investigators to determine their historical proximity to a particular crime scene. The Veritracks application can accommodate the increased population of GPS equipped parolees that is expected.

COMPSTAT INSPECTION PROCESS

The COMPSTAT inspection process will be used to continuously measure the effectiveness of Department strategies to address the parolee population and its impact on crime.

If there are any questions, please contact me or Captain Justin Eisenberg, Assistant Commanding Officer, Gang and Narcotics Division at (213) 486-5360.

APPROVED:

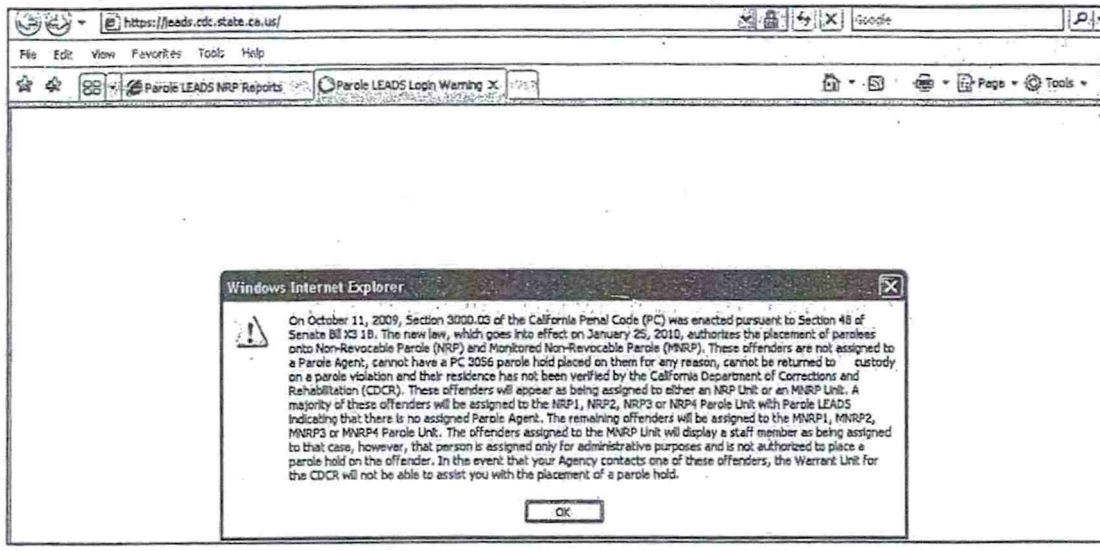
JIM McDONNELL
Chief of Detectives

STEPHEN R. JACOBS, Commander
Chief of Staff
Office of the Chief of Police

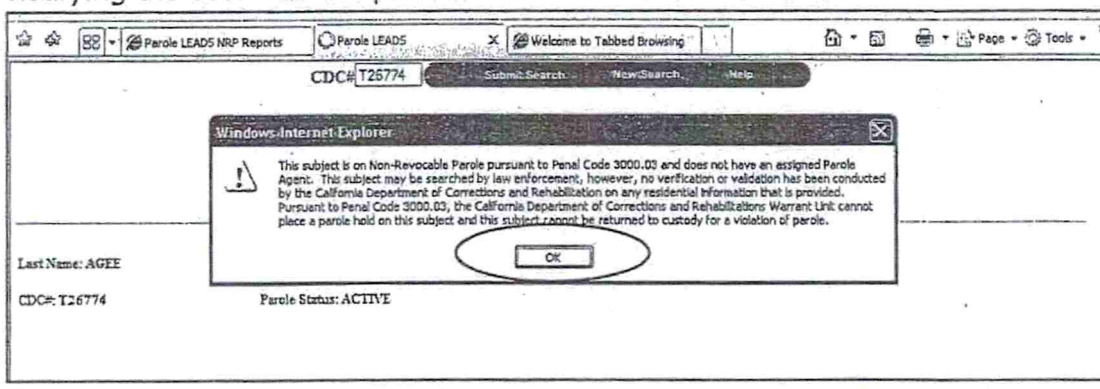
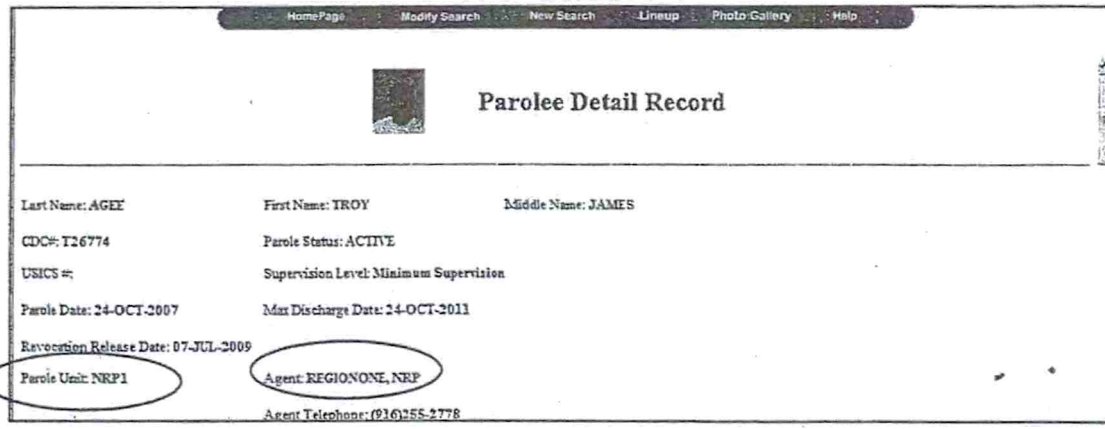
DISTRIBUTION "B"

Attachment

When first logging on to Parole LEADS, user is prompted with this NRP Warning. User clicks OK to proceed to Homepage.



When accessing a Parolee Detail Record, a pop up message will appear (as shown below) notifying the user that the parolee is on Non-Revocable Parole.



After clicking "OK", the Parolee Detail Record displays. Parole Unit/Agent indicate "NRP"